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DAILY Per Year 6 00
BUNDAY, Per Year 900
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00

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crat. News,—The City and Suburban News. Bur an of the Unitary Press and New York Associates Press is at \$1 to 500 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The State election there on Monday was a more sensational demonstration than the national election of 1892. It was more unusual in its character and more revolutionary in its indications. It shows a feeling on the part of the Republicans in one of the oldest States of the Union that there exists a reason for an extraordinary protest against the politics ruling Washington, and on the part of the Democrats a humiliating confession that they cannot say no to it. If it foreshadows a general spread of this indignant disgust at the achievements of a so-called Democratic Administration that knows no law but itself, and that is not warmed by a single snark of American Democracy, then the outlook for the party now burdened with it is indeed grave.

As in years past the great hope of the Democratic party is again the Empire State of New York. It will be possible there to stem the tide of disaster already threatened in the elections of Maine and Vermont, and we call it possible because at the head of the Democratic organization in New York. directing its contests and championing and justifying the party's right to rule in State or nation, stands DAVID BENNETT Hitt., a Democrat, indeed, who has never bowed the knee to BAAL or taken counsel in the conclaves of political tools and impostors.

At Saratoga.

It is probable that there will be a very lively contest at the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Saratoga on Tues day, the 25th inst., over the nomination fo Lieutenant-Governor. That office, as well as the Governorship, is to be filled by the voters this year, and the Hon. WILLIAM F. SHERHAN, who has for three years performed the duties of Lieutenant-Governor with vigor, courage, and distinction, de clares that he will not again be a candidate. Mr. Sheehan is unswerving in his loyalty to the interests of the Democratic party: but presiding over a State Senate so overwhelmingly Republican that a tie vote on a political question is an iridescent nightmare, is evidently not to his liking, and he has had enough of it since January 1894. The State Senate with its Republican majority holds over for another year, and if the Constitution tinkers have their way, and the voters assent to their ingenious partisan devices, it may be many years before there is another Democratic State Senate for a Lieutenant-Governor to preside over. The last Democratic Senate, it may be remem bared by some students of contemporary politics, was not secured without difficulty. contention, and some scandal.

The withdrawnl of WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN from the renomination, to which, by party usage, he would be entitled, leaves the field open, and there are already some indications of a contest, which no one has yet undertaken to make harmonious by the exercise of political diplomacy. Among the candidates for the Lieutenant-Governorship who have, up to this time, been brought forward are AMASA J. PARKER, a name illustrious in Democratic annals; DANIEL LOCK-WOOD, ALFRED C. CHAPIN, CHARLES TRACEY, the CLEVELAND Cuckoo, of Albany; WILSON SRANNON BISSELL of Buffalo, R. P. BUSH of Chemung, and R. A. PARMENTER of Troy, where the collars and cuffs come from.

Who is there to harmonize the wrangle of these aspirants and of their friends and supporters over the nomination for Lieutenant Governor? Will such calamities and disasters attend the choice of a candidate as HENRY WATTERSON indicated might follow a contest for the Presidency? The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Empire State of New York is a public trust, worthy of any man's earnest quest; and it should be exalted in the estimate of Democrats beyond any man's refusal. A deadlock in the Saratoga Demoeratic Convention over the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor would be humiliating for harmonizers and deplorable for partipans; and we hope that at whatever sacrifice of technicality it will be avoided. There must be a union of hearts, hands, and votes over the Lieutenant-Governorship this year.

As for the Governorship, Uncle ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER, the people's favorite, will be nominated as he was in 1891 in Saratoga on the first ballot spontaneously and cordially; and he will run like wildfire on the crisp, concise, and intelligible platform, "One good term deserves another."

Better Tell the Truth!

The Democratic conventions that have been held since the passage of the Tariff bill have been almost as dishonest in speaking of that measure as the Democrats in Con gress were in passing it. From State to State the Democratic resolutions in regard to the tariff have been false and hollow. There is a reaffirmation of the principles of 1892, but this is promptly shown to be a humbug by a commendation of Mr. CLEVELAND, a hypocritical celebration of a bogus victory over McKinleyism, and absurd rant about the splendid battle waged against the trusts and the glorious victory won. Not all the conventions have had the merry thought of the Minnesota Democrats to "congratulate the workingmen and workingwomen of the land on the dawning of a new day of promise by the passage of the Democratic Tariff bill;" but there has been a lamentable amount of nonsense all around, a series of bluffs and evasions, and no attempt to face the situation without sneaking and without

Any reference to the platform of 1893 ought to be kept out of the State platforms of 1894, or, if inserted, it should be accompanied by a round of disavowal and contempt for the Wilson bill. If, however, the Democrats of any State choose to stand by the Wilson bill and find it good, they ought to pass a resolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution expressly affirming the power of the Federal Government to levy taxes for other purposes than impossible straddle to try to stand upon the Chicago platform and the Wilson bill at | bombs to the ancient and mediaval master | disregard of religion are more widespread in the

whistling for courage.

the same time. If the Chicago platform is right, the Witson tariff, being a tariff for protection, is unconstitutional. To defend that tariff is to assault the Chicago platform. Now, the Democrats must believe that protection is constitutional or unconstitutional. If they believe it unconstitutional, they should reaffirm the platform of 1892; and in that case, if they care anything about the Wilson tariff, they will ask to have protection put into the Constitution. If they believe that protection is constitutional, they should come out and say, "We lied in 1892," or We have changed our minds since 1892. We now believe that protection is constitutional, and we recommend as doubtless not a perfect, but still a meritorious measure of protection, the Wilson Tariff law."

There must be a choice between 1892 and 1894. The Chicago platform and the Wilsox bill are irreconcilably opposed. To praise them both, to pretend to be in favor of both, is as egregious a contradiction as to pretend that black and white are one. Thus far the Democratic State Conventions calmly follow the difficult if not dishonest theory that contraries are identical.

Is MacVeagh a Subterranean?

Is there any other passion in the bosom of the Mugwump equal to his passion for office? He derides all other office seekers, being

himself the most implacable of all. This passion sometimes leads its victims into humiliating positions. Look at Mr. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH of Chicago, for instance. Through the good offices of the Chieago City Hall machine, Mr. MACVEAGH has been declared, by State Convention in advance of a legislative caucus, the candidate of the Illinois Democrats for Senator in Congress in succession to Mr. Culton. Mr. MACVEAGH would regard with horror in another case the subterranean combinations and deals by which Mayor JOHN PATRICK HOPKINS had him named at the Convention. In the case of another man, Mr. MACVEAGH would look with contempt upon the ambiguous and uncandid language, the dodging of dangerous points, and the cringing demagoguery that are frequent in his own speeches on the stump in his present campaign. But Mr. MACVEAGH has the Mugwump's disease. He itches intolerably for office. The once independent and cultivated MACVEAGH has disappeared. A strange, almost a mean, figure has taken his place. There seem to be no sacrifices, no stoopings that a Mugwump wild for office will not make.

It is a fact that FRANKLIN MACVEAGH long known as a decent and civilized citizen, allowed himself to be introduced at Springfield last week by the most notorious Anarchist and patron of disorder in the United States, JOHN PARDON ALTGELD.

If the speech made at Naples on Monday by Prime Minister Crisp; is correctly reported, it is rightly described as the weightiest utterance that has been heard from any Italian statesman since the death of CAVOUR. The words ascribed to the ex-Garibaldian and supposed implacable opponent of the Papacy, imply a conviction that the time has come for a complete thange in the relation of the civil power to the Catholic Church in Italy, on the ground that only by the cooperation of all conservative forces can the social revolutionists, of whom the Anarchists simply form the advanced and militant section, be effectually dealt with.

No other inference is possible from the plain and emphatic words used by the Prime Minister who but lately came near losing his life at the hands of an assassin. The situation has become so grave, he said, through the growth of organized anarchism in a soil saturated with Socialist doctrines that it was absolutely necessary for civil and religious authorities to unite and work harmoniously under a flag inscribed, "For God, King, and country." Now, Signor CRISPI is not a man to indulge in glittering generalities. He is, before all things, a practical politician. If he publicly declares that the cooperation of Church and State is indispensable, it is because he assumes it to be attainable, and this assumption must be based upon a definite plan of united action, and upon specific concessions which he is prepared to offer.

How can harmonious relations between King HUMBERT's Government and the Papacy be brought about? We know the minimum concession that any of the political supporters of the Vatican have suggested that it might accept as, at least, a basis of compromise. This is a cession in full sovereignty of that part of Rome known as the Leonine City, comprising the the Vatican and St. Peter's, together with a strip of land extending from that point along the same bank of the Tiber as far as the sea. Such a tiny principality could never constitute a political danger to Italy, for its neutrality would undoubtedly be guaranteed by all the great Catholic pow ers, while, on the other hand, it would as sure to the head of the Church a measure of that temporal independence which Catholics believe to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual functions. It is not a very serious objection which is raised by the Italian enemies of the Papacy, to a cession which is certainly but an insignificant substitute for the patrimony of PETER, wrenched in defiance of treaty obligations from Pius IX. in 1870. They say that it would undo the consolidating work of the last thirty-five years and mutilate the hard-won unity of the peninsula. No one would pretend that Italy today is a more consolidated State than was France under Louis XIV. and his successors; yet up to the revolution the Papal city of Avignon with the surrounding district of the Venaissin remained entirely independent of the French Government, although com pletely surrounded by French territory. Those who favor the cession of the Leonine City maintain that the trivial infraction of Italy's geographical unity would be far more than compensated by the moral and social coalescence of her inhabitants.

Should King HUMBERT be prevailed upor to offer, and should LEO XIII. accept, thu small allotment of territory which has been proposed, there would be no longer any reason for refusing the annual subsidy, amounting to more than \$600,000, which was voted to the Papacy in perpetuity by the Italian legislature after occupation of Rome, but which Pitts IX. and his successor have declined. Whether the arrears of this subsidy, which have now gone on accumulating for some twenty years, could be turned over to the Vatican, is doubtful, in view of the existing strain upon Italy's financial resources, but a way would, of course, be found of paying the income due for the current year, and punctually thereafter. The subsidy mentioned would signally replenish the scanty revenues of the Vatican, and what does it amount to from the view revenue. It is a violent absurdity and an point of the State when one considers the damage which might be done by Anarchist pieces of art and architecture concentrated in the Eternal City ?

In the union, which Signor CRISPI pro claims the need of, he must recognize that the Catholic Church has more to give than has the civil power, and that its cooperation in the struggle to uphold the social system reared upon the principle of individual rights, would be cheaply bought at a great price. For many years the Italian Government has tried, without the aid of religion, to cope with the representatives of Socialist and Anarchist ideas, and, by the confession of its official spokesman, it has failed. Its hope of better success hereafter is now acknowledged to lie in a conciliation of the great ethical and religious force, whose importance it has long un derrated, and whose influence it has sought in vain to cripple.

A New Leader from the South.

It is fortunate that when the Democrats of Louisiana are forced to consider the question of leaving their party because of outra geous and unconstitutional tax discrimination against their interests at the hands of false friends, there should arise among them a counsellor asserting the indisputable leadership of simple faithfulness to the Democratic platform.

Against the Cuckoo popgun threat of free sugar, Governor FOSTER, with THE SUN, reminds his Democratic colleagues that their safety lies in the great "Democratic revenue principle." It is the fundamental theory of the Democratic party that the tariff must be for revenue only; and hence for the tariff maker all protectionist or socalled free trade discrimination against any imported articles is forever barred. He is required to apply the same invariable exaction to every importation with which he has to deal. There can be no free list, denoting sectional or personal favoritism, and imposing irregular and arbitrary duties on things still taxed. No Democratic statesman can assert the power to determine what shall be free and what shall be taxed. He may have his opinions as to what he would like to make free and what he would like to tax; but the Constitution, with iron impartiality, commands him to throw his theories in the waste basket and proceed in obwlience to its own high dictate. Under the Democratic party platform

that the tariff must be for revenue only, the interests of Louisiana will not be at the mercy of any statesmen ready to juggle with the tariff, whether because their party platform permits it, or because they think that they can lengthen their days in office by joining in howls against trusts, or because of some all-sufficient sectional influence.

The true course for Louisiana Democrats and others in similar predicament of betrayal, is to reaffirm their allegiance to Democracy, and to follow Governor Fos-TER, the first Southern statesman who has emerged from the muddle of incompetence and treachery which has stricken his party, and still holds aloft the Democratic flag.

In a recent campaign speech Governor McKinney put forth the subjoined emphatic declaration:

"No Democratic orator or editor, certainly in the North, ever so much as hinted that the boon of free surar was to be taken from the people. The great public was not taken into this conference. It was not advised of it. It was not in the Democratic platform. it was not announced in any Democratic newspaper.

The Governor is in the wrong when he says that a tariff tax upon sugar was not in the Democratic platform. That platform promised a revenue tariff, and a Democratic revenue tariff s an impossibility without an import tax upon sugar, as well as upon everything else. For if imported sugar is not taxed at the Custom Houses, then a heavier tax has to be levied on other articles, and the Democratic principle of

equality is destroyed. Immediately after the adoption of the platform at Chicago THE SUN announced that it quired a tariff duty upon sugar, tea, and coffee; and we remember distinctly that our steemed Louisvil's contemporary, the Courier-Journal, assented to the proposition. Major McKinley's memory is at fault.

The Hon, JOEL PERDICCAS HEATWOLE, the most elaborate Republican journalist, poliician, and mind in Minnesota, has ward in his might, and proposes to be ominated for Congress; and rival candidates he smites terrifically. Mr. HEATwore is an ornament to the 300-pound class. His moustache is the most ustrous in Minnesota, his brow draws sighs of envy from bill posters, and his cunning little Chippendale sideboards grew in a night in 1886 and have never waxed or waned since. Jorg P. HEATWOLE is the greatest man in Northfield; and even in Sleepy Eye he would be in the first

We have received a letter from a settlenent in Arizona, the name of which is Skuli Valley. It lies within a reasonable distance of the Arizona town of Tombstone, a place which also has a memorable name. There are other far out places with names not less attractive. On Monday we printed a despatch concerning a party which had made a trip to Death Valley, where, as we were not surprised to learn, they ate the big lizards upon which the Digger Indians live. Think of Dead Man's Gulch! We should suppose the residents in such places would, for the sake of euphony, change the names of them, so as to draw settlers.

There are some bewildering sentences in an essay which a native East Indian, whom we take to be a Buddhist, has contributed to the Forum magazine. After giving his opinion that religion has been a check upon progress in In-

dia, he moralizes thus: "It is fair to say that if the Western nations had adopted severely religious methods—had really ob-served Christianity in its original spirit—they would never have made their marvellous progress. The Americans especially are the most progressive nation, and have in some respects left the Europeans behind, because they have not been hampered with religion. I observed everywhere in the United States that practical men do not permit religion to interfere with their progress. Religious superstition has been the curse of India. Customs, manners, trades, and every-

day life are all regulated and dominated by religion What can we say in reply to these astounding declarations respecting the religious condition of our country? This Oriental observer and critic tells us the "Americans are not hampered by religion," and that "practical men here do not permit their religion to interfere with their

had very nearly 100,000 Christian churches in our country when the census was taken a few years ago; that the forty-four separate Protes ant bodies had about 10,000,000 communicants. besides twice as many more nominal adherents that the membership of the Catholic Church was over 8,000,000, and that the number of the clergy was not far from 100,000? Are not these things satisfactory evidence that religion is yet powerful in the United States?

If our Oriental critic were to tell us that, nev-ertheless, religion does not regulate the customs, manners, trades, and everyday life of the Americans as it does those of the people of India, we should at once say that it certainly regulates them in some measure, and that we doubt whether his observations in this country were very close or very extensive. But we would rather not engage in a polemic upon this aubject with PURUSHOTAM RAO FELANG.

The founders of this country, from New Eng-land to Virginia and Louisiana, were religious men. Since their time, as our population has increased from generation to generation, religton has maintained its ground as well as could be expected. We admit that skepticism and

living generation than they ever were before Christians wholly fail to put in practice the precepts of the gospels, or to observe Christianity in its original spirit.

Ex-Senator Hiscock has returned from his extended relo to Weshington. He is favorably impressed with the West, but has no intention of locating three, as has been reported.—Nyrocuse News.

The West is not worthy of that pensive beauty. Nor could Mr. HISCOCK be happy there. He must sniff the saline breath of Onondaga. He must be in sight of the Hon. DOUBLEJAY BEL-DEN. Besides, there are no ruins in the West,

Gen. SAM THOMAS and the Hon. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD burned watchfires and sent up beacon lights and Roman candles all last night. It is said that they are going to let Mr. DEPEW rest in his berth, but are resolved to rouse the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Dr. Wannen MILLER and the Hon, TITUS SHEARD, arm, are standing on the breastworks, but nobody seems to care for their photographs. It has been discovered at last that the prevailing impression that the Hon. Grongs E. GREEN of Binghamton is a pseudonyme is wrong. There is such a man, and he is a nice man. Mr. Jacon Fasserr of Elmira is taking a great deal of exercise and conversing with at ADAM BAIRELBACHER'S, on Avenue A, yesterday, and afterward sang the "Watch on the Rhine" with much expression. There will be purely social meeting of candidates for Lieutenant-Governor in the Madison Square Garden this morning. Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT had his smile trimmed in the afternoon. It was getting

It is curious, but true, that the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, has been spirting so much and throwing so much thunder his heroic but thus far unsuccessful attempts to find some means of having his explosive editorial articles written for the Omaha World-Herald set up without burning the compositors and wrecking the office, that the Salvation Army has determined to move its beadquarters from Omaha to St. sive tribute to his vigor and the volume of his ound. He has routed his only possible rival,

The Hon, Bring Anson has his moments of calcitration, but he is an earnest servant of science. The admirable timeliness of the defeat with which his young men overwhelmed the Hostons yesterday shows that Capt. Bene e with the march of events, the progress of civilization, and the sporting blood of

Detained pay in the army was abolished not long ago, and now it seems likely that retained pay will follow at the next session of Congress.

Detained pay was the amount of a soldier's wages which might be withheld by the sentence of a court martial, but not wholly lost. Hereafter such dockings, by way of penalty, will not be temporary or hypothetical, but permanent. Retained pay, on the other hand, has nothing to do with offences, and is exacted both from the just and the unjust.

A soldler in his first enlistment has \$4 per month retained, throughout his first year, from a monthly pay of \$13. In his second year nothing is retained; in the third, \$1 per month The old regulation retained \$2 per month for the fourth year and \$3 for the fifth; but since hereafter, under the legislation of the late session, the term of enlistment is reduced to three years, these last figures are no longer important. On the soldier's first reënlistment the uniform sum of \$1 per month throughout the term is

There has always been complaint at this sys tem of retained pay, particularly the \$4 feature of it, and arguments that it covers clothing arrears, that it is a safeguard against descritor by reason of the unwillingness of the deserter to sacrifice his retained pay, and that it furnishes the enlisted man with a tidy little sum for starting in life as a civilian at the end of his soldiering, though undoubtedly well worth considering, and not without force, have been overbalanced by drawbacks.

The provision for retaining \$4 per month during the first year was introduced under Secre tary PROCTOR, the law, we believe, providing that the retained sums should be treated as de posits, to which interest should be added at four per cent, from the end of the year, and principal and interest paid to the soldier on his discharge of the service, unless the Secretary of Wa should decide that his service had not been honest and faithful, when it would be forfeited.

But a man who enlists wants his money when earned, and if then he chooses to make the Govrnment his banker, and draw interest on his deposits with the Paymaster, as he can under the law, he desires to do so of his own free will. His first year of enlistment may be his hardest, and he may then have most need of his pay for purchasing little comforts, and yet in that year, as has been seen, the amount of retained pay is

Secretary LAMONT, learning that the retained pay system was disliked, caused circulars to be sent out with a view to obtaining the opinion of regimental commanders on the subject. It is generally understood that the prevailing se timent is decidedly against the \$4 retention per month during the first year, and the chance accordingly are that he will advise the modification, if not the repeal, of the existing statute.

And here we come to the vortex again. - Kansa City Journal. You incorrigible old rounder.

Something Green on the Moon

From the Boston Journal CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Grass grows on the moon. Louis Sathmann says he has seen it with his telescope, but

it is all burned up now, just like the grass on the Mr. Gathmann, while observing the moon on the ever

ing of Aug. 14, was struck by a peculiar green spot on the northwestern edge of the satellite's upper limb. At first he thought there was some obstruction in his telescope that caused the appearance, but when he al-lowed the moon to pass through the whole field of the glass the spot was still stationary. It was almost rec tangular in form, with a bastion-like projection at each corner, and was located near the crater of Tycho-Brahe, and Prof. Gathmann estimated that it was about 40 by 70 miles in area. When Mr. Gathmann looked for the spot 22 hours later it was gone. He be lieves that it was vegetation.

His theory is that when a hemisphere of the moon's

urface first begins to revolve into the sunlight the heat of that luminary draws moisture from the moon's interior and vegetation springs up, to be at once with-ered by the terrific heat that falls upon the moon when he sun's rays strike it directly.

From the Morning Oregonian.
Williams City, Wash., Sept. 3.—At the school meetng held at this place to-day to decide for or against a pecial tax, a ballot was cast by an enthusiastic Popu list which reads as follows:
"Hepudiate all bonds, mortgages, and taxis, and

nake the bullets flie by god. Yours for Washington the best State in the Union-taxls, no?"

Pity the poer New York Mugwump

Some Truth in It.

Unbenithful.

Literature in Chicago. From the Courier Journal.

It becomes our pleasing duty to record the clinching of another nail by which Chicago makes good her claim to being the literary centre of the West. The Chicago Policemen's Literary Club has decided to give a picuic at which a very attractive programme of foot aces and other athletic numbers will be rendered. Whyt Isn't He Doing What He Wants Tol

Mr. Huggins—What do you think of the latest medi-al dictum that kissing is unhealthy? Mr. Hunker-It is quite trus. Mr. Munn happened to catch me kinning his daughter, and I was laid up a

From the Boaten Courter Young Chip. What causes so much sinkness, father Old Block. Too much talking about it, my son.

Medicine on Exact Science. From the Chicago Doily Fribune.

O. Doctor: Doctor! I've swallowed a filter!
Swallow a uniteractur, madem. Fire doils

A QUESTION OF BUSINESS. The Jersey City Water Supply-Its Awful

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS -SU: Water (monoxide of hydrogen) is composed of two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen. The term water as applied to the foul paste supplied to Jersey City people is a misnomer. While water in its natural state is never perfectly pure (and can only be made so by distillation and filtration combined), this foul-smelling, foultasting, and slimy composition which we are supposed to drink, to cook with, and bathe in is far removed from any semblance to water

that the term rot is more applicable. Do we realize just what this stuff is? Is there any good reason why we should longer endanger health and be put to an unnecessary expense? It cannot be depled that the sewage of towns and cities is emptied into the river above the intake, and, as a consequence, pumped to us to drink. It is disgusting to think of it or to write of it, but the situation is such that nicety or sentiment in the matter is foolishness. The bare facts are that river water mever too pure) is saturated with the excrement of man and beast, with refuse acids and grease from factories, with all kinds of chemicals and poisons, with family and boarding-house refuse, with deleterious gases given off from dead animals and decaying vegetation, and paid for by us that we may cook with it, drink of it, and bathe in it. Even the latter is impossible to person of cleanly habits. "There is comething rotten in Denmark:" there is something rotten in Jersey. Proof thereof can be obtained at either end of our water pipes. Untside of matters of health and cleanliness there are other considerations for the business man and taxpayer. As evidence, I offer the following: As part

owner and agent of ten houses and six flats, I could have rented the same to respectable outof-town parties upon three occasions had they not noticed the disagreeable condition of the city water. As a stockholder and manager of one of Jersey City's largest industries, I can say that we have been put to great expense for wells, pumps, and other apparatus in order to obtain pure water: that the water fouls steam boilers. eccessitating waste and expense; that in many

pumps, and other apparatus in order to obtain pure water; that the water fouls steam bollers, necessitating waste and expense; that in many mechanical and chemical operations which require water of some degree of purity we are annoyed, delayed, and compelled to adopt expensive methods. We have paid thousands of dollars for taxes and water rates. We have paid in early one and a half millions of dollars in wages to a respectable and law-abiding class of people. We have employed skilled workmen from other places who have left us for the only reason that they preferred not to locate their families here. We supply families with pure well water free of cost until the wells are pumped dry. During the business depression of 1863 we were compelled to close the greater part of three months. The water bill, strange to say, was about twice as much as for other quarters when the factory was in full blast. A written protest was made, and no notice was taken of it or reply made. The bill was paid by us, believing that the Board was as strong as its water, and more interested in "blowing off" each other than in blowing off hydrants. As a business man, representing a business incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and as a man interested in the general welfare of town and State, I claim the right to "kick," and to ask the powers that be to arouse from a state of disinterestedness and inactivity and at least give us water fit to bathe in. If cleanliness be akin to godliness, make it possible that we may be more godly. A tenant indirectly pays the city about \$1.8 per year for water, and has to pay dollar after dollar for bottled water that he may keep his wife and little ones in health. There is no tract of land more favorably situated for residential or business purposes than that which extends from the Palisades to Bergen Point. In proportion as perfection is approached in law and order, school facilities, cleanliness of streets, good government, and pure water that he may keep his wife and little ones in health. There is n

A SUGGESTION FROM A CANUCK. Enter Elevated Trains by the Rear Doors and Get Out by the Front Doors,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why don't your elevated car people begin and compel passengers entering the cars to do so from the rear only, and to leave cars from front end only This would do away with all confusion, and save much time and vexation. To a visitor this always looked like an easy solution of one of the rapid transit problems. Of course, it would take a little time and patience to educate people

Common Chattee Vindicated by the Evidence TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I have read with great interest the articles in the columns of your paper on the subject of poison in the chalice, and must say the danger seems to be greatly exaggerated.

All the clergy of the Church (Episcopal) conume the bread and wine not partaken, draining the cap us-1-often during one service-by

usually healthy, seldom contracting contagious d'apparent.

For over eighteen hundred years the common chalice has been in use without deteriorating the physical condition of man. Doing away with it would in no way better man's health, but, on the other hand, would be a prostitution of one of the most sacred rites of Christianity.

ARTHUR ELLIOT RUTHERFURD.

VERNON, N. J., Sept. 10.

A Marvellous Case of Plagiarisa

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in The Sun the other day an editorial regarding the possible—it seems very probable—plagiarism of "The Shamrock" by Oscar Wilde. An anecdote which I find in the current Chap Book may throw light on this poir When Whistier and Wilde were intimate, the artist named a kitten which had been presented to him

"Oscar," as a tribute of affection to the poet. In due time Mrs. Whistler appeared at the studio door one morning and amounced. "Dear. What do you think has happened?" Oscar has kittens." "Impossible" exclaimed the artist. "Oscar is not "Impossible" excumined that kind of a cat."
When, however, he was led to the spot where Oscar was purring over five diminutives, he said:
"Well, if Oscar has had kittens, he must have pla"larized them."

GUSTAV KORRE. SCHMIT, N. J., Sept. 10.

Time to Reconsecrate.

To the Entrop of The SUS-Sir! The Sun's editorial on "Our Fiest in Buzzard's Bay," is timely and to the point. When compared with the high sense of honor possessed by James Buchanan, Grover Cleveland, notwithstanding his monthly consecrations, stands ou most unfavorably. Verify the light is too strong to him. But what I pray does Grover Cleveland care to what the people lithin of his scandalous use of I nito States navy vessels for his private junketing excursions? Verify it is time Grover consecrates himselsgalu. The people expect it. The cuckoos are wall lik! again. The people cape.
Ing.
Nya. E. ON THE HUBSON, N. Y., Sept. 11.

Glory for Philadelphia! From the Philadelphia Record.

The persent mission of Prof. Herman V. Hilprocht of the University of Penusylvania to Constantinople and the simultaneous bestown of the degree of boctor of Letters upon Hamdi Bey, Director of Antiquities for Turkey, bespeak still greater triumphs in the future for the university museum. Although its archaeological explorations in Babylonian lands were manufrested only these years are inaugurated only three years ago. Its collection of ancient Semitic tablets is already the largest in any museum in the world. It can almost rival the British Museum and the Louvre in its cunciform relics. From the site of the oldest city of the world. Nippur, founded 4000 R. C., have been brought priceiess memorizat of the givines of Kings Sargon and Ashuranasibal. The great Temple of Bel has been almost uncovered. From Turkey Dr. Hilprecht has brought casts and aqueeses of all the wonderful discoveries from Layard to be fargas. The Peansylvania Museum bids fair to become one of the greatest world shrines of antiquity on the face of the globe.

From the Boston dour and.
Nor ther's be rothed, Mr. Doeme, has been seen in Boston. Anthropometrically he made a pleasing im-

From the Boston Budget.

She on the Boston Han Newrich is certainly a most odious person. I really believe that she thinks more of her dog than the dogs of her hop.

She on the Latt—I haven't a doubt of it. You see her down has a believe.

THE MAINE'S HORSE-POWER TRIAL. Capt. Bunce to Command the New Battle Ship on Her Frest Run.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The Navy Department has completed arrangements for the horse-power trial of the first of the battle ships, and it is expected that the Maine will make an official run on Long Island Sound about the end of the present week. The trial will be exclusively for the development of power, no consideration of speed or manocuvring being involved, the hull being the product of Government workshops at the New York Navy Yard. The great engines and boilers were made by the Quintard Iron Works, and the contract demands that they shall make 9,000 horse power for four consecutive hours, with a premium of \$10,000 per horse power over that amount and a correspo penalty for every horse power under that figure. If, however, the power should fall below 8,500. the Government may reject the machinery. The Maine's engines have been practically completed for over a year, the vessel having had a necessful dock trial as long ago as July 21, 1803, but it was deemed inadvisable to permit the official trial until the armor belt was in weight to bring place to provide the necessary the ship down to her proper displacement and to provide stiffness for the severe racking strain

to provide stiffness for the severe racking strain which the application of nine thousand horse power to her propellers is apt to produce. The long delay was occasioned by the tardiness of armor contractors.

The coming trial will be under slightly different conditions from those under white vessels supplied whoily by private contractors have been delivered. The vessel, being aircady in the possession of the tovernment, will be officered and manned, except in the engine and boiler rooms, by naval officers and regularly enlisted men. Capt. F. M. Junee will be in command, with a navigating officer from the line and a paymaster who will take care of the subsistence of fifty sailors required on deck. The contractors will supply the necessary fremen and engineers, as well as the fuel, and the actual test will be conducted by the following Board of Engineers selected by Engineer-In-Chief George W. Melville:

W. McIville:
Chief Engineers—T. L. Paynes, R. W. Milligan, and
C. P. Howell.
Passed Assistant Engineers—R. I. Reid, E. H. Beribner, F. M. Bennett, and U. Kaemmerling,
Assistant Engineers—C. E. Ronmell, C. H. Hayes, O.
W. Koester, J. S. Potter, R. K. Cronk, S. E. Moses, and
R. D. Hasbrouck.

W. Keester, J. S. Porter, R. E. Cronk, S. E. Moses, and R. D. Hasbrouck.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, who has been inspector of engines during construction, is ordered to attend the trial as a spectator.

As nothing but the horse power of the vessel is to be tried, the Maine will not need a specially surveyed course, but will simply be forced to the fullest extent for four hours, while Capt. Bunce and his officers take care of the wheel and devote their entire attention to avoiding passing vessels and the shores along Long Island Sound. It is expected that a speed of 17 knots or more will be maintained and that about 100 miles will be covered during the run. When the Maine is commissioned early next year it is probable that Capt. Bunce will command her.

HIGHER THAN MOUNT ST. ELIAS. Mount Logan and Other Inland Peaks Con-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The advance guard of the surveying parties that have been engage during the summer in completing the survey of Alaska have returned to this city. This season's work is supposed to finish the joint survey of the boundary by Great Britain and the United States, and put the matter into such shape that the State Departments of the two Governments can get to work and arrive at some con clusion regarding the validity of their respective claims, which are very conflicting. It settles the ownership of the least valuable part of Alaska, provided there are no unexpected discoveries of precious metals on the coast region The main body of the great region purchased from Russia is definitely located on the 141st meridian. But the point that the English hope nerdian. But the point that the English slope to gain is to force the line down to cross some of the broad inlets running into the coast, and give them water access to their own territory without regard to United States Custom Houses and tariff. It is not likely that they will be able to recomplish this.

and tariff. It is not likely that they will be able to accomplish this.

One of the results of the season's work was to settle that the top of Mount St. Elias, so long regarded as the giant mountain of the continent, is not in the United States territory. It was also settled beyond dispute that the mountain was not the tallest on the continent, there being two or thres others a little further inland that overtop it by some hundreds feet. They are all in British territory. The height of St. Elias, according to this year's determination, is 18,033 feet. Of the higher inland peaks, Mount Logan is 19,034, and there are two other nameless peaks that a little overtop St. Elias.

The surveying parties of the two nations were mixed in each case, the English having representatives with our coast survey men and the coast survey sending men with the English parties. There were some narrow escapes in the course of the season's work several of the boats

course of the season's work, several of the boats being upset at different times, and part of the provisions, clothes, and instruments lost. But there were no fatalities, and the heads of the Bursau are quite well pleased with the general results of the season's work.

Her Love Letter Came Back From the Philadelphia Press.

COLUMBIA. Sept. 6.—In September, 1862, on the battlefield of South Mountain, Md., John Tyler of Company B. Forty-fifth Regiment, P. V. V., took from the pocket of a dead rebel soldier a love letter dated July 3, 1862, written to the latter by his affianced, who then lived in Richmord county, N. C., and who signed herself "Kate." It enclosed a lock of her hair. Mr. Tyler carefully preserved the letter, and has long been trying to find the writer. A copy of it was recently sent to the Governor of North Carolina, who caused it to be published in the local papers. This found the writer "Kate." who is now a widow, and lives at Riverton, N. C., and who has written to Mr. Tyler. To-day the latter returned the long-lost love letter and lock of hair by mail to the address of Mrs. A. C. McNeill, Riverton, N. C.

Mowing in the Mississippi.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—A harvesting machine run along the bed of the Mississippl River near its centre is the queer scene that was witnessed acveral miles above this city to-day. The unusually low state of the river this year has exposed several hundred acres of sand bars lightly covered with alluvial soil about the little island of Eagle's Nest, and upon these has grown a crop of wild millet which stands four feet high, and so thick as to be almost impenetrable. It is clean, and would make a fairly good quality of hay. An enterprising Missouri planter noticed this, and yesterday conveyed a mowing machine and a team of horses to the island, beginning his novel harvest in the middle of the Mississippi this morning.

Regular Monkeys that Smoke Cigarettes.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Can monkeys smoke? is a question which may now be answered in the affirmative. The discovery was made at the Jordin des Plants in Paris by a band of mischlevous urchins, who freely distributed to the occupants of the monkey house lighted cigarettes. They took to the weed very kindiy, and puffed away, to the great delight of the boys, until the advent of the dismayed keepers, and the subsequent appearance of the lads at the police station proved to them that mankind still means to maintain a monopoly as regards the consumption of tobseco. In the mean time the monkeys, deprived of a new pleasure, are incommonkeys, deprived of a new pleasure, are incommonkeys, deprived of a new pleasure, are incom-From the Chicago Laily Tribune consumption of tobacco. In the mean time the monkeys, deprived of a new pleasure, are incon-sciable.

They Ate Ten Car Londs of Melons,

Rocky Fond, Col., Sept. 6.—Watermeion day, Rocky Fond, Col., Sept. 6.—Watermeion day, Rocky Ford's annual day of festivities, which is patronized by visitors from all parts of the State each vear, dawned bright and clear this morning. People are always in attendance on watermeion day from Kansas, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and New Mexico, and usually a dozen other States send representatives to Otero county's festival. The crowd was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Pight car loads of fine watermeions, and two car loads of cantaloupes were consumed by the crowd. From the Denner Republicas

Wedded to a Colored Glunt. From the Philadelphia Press.

Responsible Private Private Press.

Responsible Private Private Press.

Responsible Private Pr

Havor with the Aspirates. From the Philadelphia Times. The number of English girls among the Salva-tion lassies make their expressions and even their bymns sound strangely to American ears. This is how one of their favorite choruses sound-ed from one of their wagons yesterday:

Glory | glory | low the angels sing-story | glory | low the fold area ring! The the ransomed harms, like a mighty sea. Fealin forth the hantheid of the free!

Sea Otters are Worth Money. From the Moraing Oregonian. Mr. W. Scoggin, who has been over on the coast of Washington, above Gray's Harbor, on a hunting trip, found a number of Indians ca-gaged in shooting sea otters. The season has been a very favorable one, and ave fine aking worth from \$200 to \$300 such, were secured white Mr. American real face. PARADE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. Twenty Commanderies in Line in the Deep.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11 .- All the conditions for the parade here to-day of the Knights Templars in honor of the Grand Commandery were most favorable. The sun shone brightly, the air had the crisp freshness of fall, the road bed of the streets was dry and clean and smooth, there were thousands upon thousands of admiring spectators, and there was breeze enough to give emphasis to the binners and flags and plumes of the twenty commanderles in line and to in vite attention to the beautiful decorations and to intensify the strains of inspiring music from the numerous bands. It was one of the handsomest processions that ever graced the streets

To-night in Convention Hall there was a grand and gorgeous ball, the attendance taxing

To-night in Convention Hall there was grand and gorgeous ball, the attendance taxing the atmost capacity of the hall's spacious dancing floor and its 5,000 comfortable chairs.

The parade was in five divisions, the first under command of Chief Sir T. Henry Dumary, the second of Sir John W. Sisson, the third of Sir William J. McDonald. Then came the Grand Commandery and escort, Marshal Sir Robert P. Lyon: Post Commanders under command of Sir Erastus C. Delevan, the Grand Commandery, and invited guests. The day was perfect and the whole occasion one of eminent satisfaction and brilliancy and beauty.

Before the parade the Grand Commandery was escorted from the Grand Commandery was escorted from the Grand Univa Hotel to Mauonic Temple, where the Grand Conchave was made by Eminent Sir Charles H. Sturgis, Past Commander of Washington Commandery, and the response was given by R. E. Grand Commander John H. Bonnington of Brooklyn, who then read his annual address. He paid a high tribute to his immediate predecessor, the high tribute to his immediate predecessor, the last R. E. Sir Edward L. Gaul of Hudson, and also noted the passing to the final Grand Asylum of Of R. E. Sir George Babcock of Troy, a Past Grand Commander, and Past Commander Sira William H. Wyman of Dunkirk, No. 40: Z. Dederich of Court de Leon, No. 23, of New York; Robert C. McEwen of Washington, No. 33, of New York; Robert C. McEwen of Washington, No. 30, No. 43, and Washington L. Chester of Constantine, No. 48, of New York.

ECKFORD WEBB'S HOUSEKEEPER

Mrs. Ranken Is Suing for Title to Part of Mrs. Jesse Belknap Ranken has begun a sui

n the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to obtain the title to the house at 78 Rush street and the \$5,000 bequeathed to her by the will of the late Eckford Webb, the eccentric millionaire shipbuilder. W. H. Jones, the nephew of the dead man and the executor of the will, is the deendant in the suit.

For several years the plaintiff had been Mr. For several years the plaintiff had been Mr. Webb's housekeeper, but soon after her marriage to Mr. Ranken she left his employ and Mr. Webb secured a new housekeeper. One of the provisions of his will, which was duly admitted to probate, gave Mrs. Ranken the Rush street house and \$5,000, "provided she remains with me up to the time of my decease." Mr. Webb explained in the will that the gifts were made to her "out of respect for her and her services and kindness to me, and with the expectation that she will remain with me as long as I live."

pectation that one will remain Mrs. Ranken did as I live."

The defendant alleges that Mrs. Ranken did not comply with the terms imposed by the testa-tor, and, further, that the bequest was obtained by fraud and undue influence. Since the death of Mr. Webb Mrs. Ranken has quarrelled with her husband and there has been much litigation between them.

SUNBEAMS.

-"How long have we got to stand this?" asked a page songer on the latest suburban extension of the trolley as he clutched the door jamb that he might not be thrown off the platform. "The rest of your life," an awered the conductor brusquely. "Well, I bet I shan't." said the passenger hotly, "and when the company reats its passengers better it'll do better by its em ployees." "I'm satisfied," said the man on twelve dollars a week, unmoiltified by this personal appeal, " and it 'll be a long time before everybody on this line 'll get a seat. You don't always get a seat on the Broadway line, do you?" and the dissatisfied passenger, murmur line, do you?" and the dissatisfied passenger, murmur ing something about men that don't know their own

rights, reispeed into slience.

—Doubtiess the difference of \$1,000 per year behis preference for the Asiatic squadron over duty a the Naval Academy; but when a subaltern is found persistently accepting sea duty when he has a right to his tour of duty ashore. It is pretty well known that he feels the need of the additional pay that goes with the former duty. An Admiral ashore loses one-sixti of his full sea pay, a Commodore one-fifth, a Captain two-ninths, a Commander one-seventh, a Lieutenant Commander from two-fifteenths to one-seventh. Lieutenant from three-twentieths to one-sixth, and ar Ensign from one-seventh to one-sixth. The average is

about the same for officers of the staff.

—Visitors to the Adirondacks are sometimes disposed to confuse the words " carry" and " trail," but the na tives carefully confine the former to its proper use to describe a path connecting waterways, and primarily intended as a highway for guides that bear boats of their backs. Carries are necessarily short, but to the visitor they are full of beauty and interest. They commonly lie through woodlands, and the man wh steps saide from the well-trodden narrow path finds riers of fallen trees and dense underbrush. Mean while the narrow, serpentine line of the carry extends for perhaps a mile beneath treatled work close over-head. Its pavement at this season is the russet, red, and golden leaves, new fallen, and its other de tions are mosses, mushrooms, and berries that line its sides. From time to time one must step saide to make room for the advancing guide, hooded beneath a long. narrow, inverted boat, and looking, as seen from be hind, like some enormous beetle. Then come dogs and the huntaman in leather leggings, other guides with boats, guns, or fishing tackle, and occa

a huntress, charming in the garb of the modern Dia Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Father Epping, S. J., who died recently in Holland was the highest authority on Assyrian chronology and Edelweiss is rapidly disappearing in many parts of

Tyrol. To save it the Lantag has lately imposed a fine for selling the plant with the roots.

"Charley's Aunt" has just been translated into
Greek by M. Rhangabé, the Greek Ambussador at Berlin, and will be played in Athens this winter. An international journal for African languages has just been started in Germany, aided by a liberal sub-

Colonial Society is editor, and six parts are to app

quick-firing gun is to be tried in the cavalry operations. The gun is a sort of suitraille that one horse can draw it, while another draws the ammunition. If the experiment is successful, every

vention from the Government. The Secretary of the

cavalry regiment will be supplied.

Tawhiao, the second Maori King, died recently of influensa in New Zealand. He was elected in 1800, and for fifteen years fought the New Zealand Go his Maoris proving the best fighters that the English have had to meet in this generation. The last outbreak was between 1870 and 1881. Two years ago he ga up all his pretensions and accepted a pension of £225 from the Government.

Mrs. Henry Wood, Edna Lyall, and Rider Haggard are the three most popular writers among those who take books out of the London free libraries, but the favorites are not the same in any two districts. At the Hammersmith Library, where the male readers number the female, though the books oftenest taken out are "Jane Eyre," "Middlemarch," and "the Caxtons," the authors at the top of the list are Marte Co relli. Rider Haggard, and " Rita," closely followed by

Hobert Buchanan and Hall Caine.

M. Stambouloff, the ex-Premier of Bulgaria, has been speaking out his mind lately. He describes the Crar as "a type of the Bussian mouth, honest, orthodox, narrow-minded, and as obstinate as an ox." white Prince Ferdinand "is simply gambling away the little popularity which he still enjoys in Bulgaria. It is undoubtedly a clever man, but wastes his cleverness on petry matters. He is nerrous and excitable he on petry matters. He is nervous and excitable; he reads everything written about him and tears a new paper into pieces if it contains disparaging somarks.

M. Dumangin, the last person who had direct every

dence about the post-mortem examination of the Dauphin, Louis XVII., died recently at Charenton, at a very great age. He was Gambetta's private secre tary from 1870 to the end, and later director of the Charenton insens Asylum. His father was one of the two doctors who examined the body in the temple and his account supported the body in the temple, and his account supported the theory of a substitution. The examination was in a dark coom, the body was unlike the portraits of the Bauphin, and these was no person present competent to blenking as

Of 12,007 vessels now registered in Lloyd's list only 804 have a speed of 15 knots or over, and but to speed of 40 knots or more. Of the latter, 10 are per wheel steamers used on the Channel or Irish >== the others are screw steamers, of which two ply be tween Newhaven and Dieppe, the other six being the Paris, New York, Campania, Lucania, Teutonic, and Majestic. There are but 45 steamers with a blate speed than 19 knots, of which 25 belong to Britain, 7 to Beigium, 5 to Germany, 2 cach to He and France, and 2 to the American line. The list don't not include war vessels and river and take steamers

he good to rourself for once, if troubled with a brownin or cold, and use Dr. Jayme's Expecterant, a warmonly for eathers, pleasing, ac., as well as they